DAILY CONFEDERATE.

A. M. GORMAN & CO., Proprietors.

DAILY EDITION, for 6 months $12
" " " 3 " 7
" " " 1 " 3
TRI-WEEKLY, for 6 months 7
" " 3 " 4
WEEKLY EDITION, for 6 months 5
No subscriptions received on any other terms than the above, nor for a longer or shorter period.

A Ballad Worth Keeping.

The Poem below is from the pen of that beautiful child of genius, Caroline Elizabeth Sarah Norton, the grand-daughther of Sheridan. It is exceedingly touching, and, repeated by musical lips, charmingly affective:.

BINGEN.

A soldier of the legion lay dying in Algiers;
There was lack of womn's nursing, there was dearth of woman's tears;
But a comrade stood beside him, while his life blood ebb'd sway,
And bent with pitying lance, to hear what he might say.
This dying soldier faltered, as he took that soldier's hand.
And he said, "I never more shall see my own, my native land;
Take a message and a token to some distant friends of mine—
For I was born at Bingen—at Bingen on the Rhine.

Tell my brother and companions, when they meet and crowd around,
To hear my mournful story, in the pleasant vineyard ground,
That we fought the battle bravely, and when the day was gone.
Full many a corpse lay ghastly pale beneath the setting sun;
And, midst the dead and dying, were some grown old in wars—
The death-wound upon their breasts, the last of many scars,
And some were young—and suddenly beheld life's noon decline—
And one had come from Bingen—fair Bingen on the Rhine.

Tell my mother that her other sons, shall comfert her old age,
And I was still a truant bird, who thought his home a cage,
For my father was a soldier, and even as a child
My heart leaped forth to hear him tell of struggles fierce and wild;
And when he died, and left us to divide his scanty hoard,
I let them take whate'er they would—but kept my father's sword;
And with boyish love I hung it, where the bright light used to shine,
On the cottage wall at Bingen—calm Bingen on the Rhine.

Tell my sister not to weep for me, and sob with drooping head,
When the troops are marching home again, with gay and gallant tread;
But to look upon them proudly, with a calm and steadfast eye,
For her brother was a soldier, too, and not afraid to die;
And if a comrade seek her love, I ask her in my name
To listen to him kindly, without regret or shame;
And to hang the old sword in its place. (my father's sword and mine,)
For the honor of old Bingen—dear Bingen on the Rhine.

There's another—not a sister—in the happy days gone by,
You'd know her by the merriment that sparkles in her eyes;
Too innocent for coquetry—too fond for idle scorning,
Oh! friend, I fear the lightest heart makes sometimes heaviest mourning.
Tell her the last night of my life (for ere the sun be risen,
My body will be out of pain, my soul be out of prison,)
I dreamed I stood with *her*, and saw the yellow sunlight shine
On the vine-clad hills of Bingen—fair Bingen on the Rhine.

I saw the blue Rhine sweep along, I heard or seemed to hear,
The German songs we used to sing in chorus sweet and clear;
And down the pleasant river—and up the pleasant hill,
That echoing chorus sounded through the evening calm and still;
And her glad blue eyes were on me, as we passed with friendly talk,
Down many a path beloved of yore, and well remembered walk;
And her little hand lay lightly, confidently in mine;
But we'll meet no more at Bingen—loved Bingen on the Rhine.

His voice grew faint and hoarser, his grasp was childish weak,
His eyes put on a dying look, he sighed and ceased to speak;
His comrades bent to lift him up, but the spark of life had fled,
The soldier of the legion in a foreign land was dead!
And the soft moon rose up slowly, and calmly she looked down,
On the red sand of the battle-field, with bloody corpses strown.
Yes, calmly on that dreadful scene, her pale light seemed to shine,
As it did on distant Bingen—fair Bingen on the Rhine.

See the new advertisements in to-day's issue of the Confederate.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—1000 *LBS. OF SUGAR CANE SEED.* The highest cash price will be paid per hundred, or by the bushel. Apply to
9-dlw P. FERRALL.

Bank of Washington--at Greensboro', Feb. 10th, 1864. A meeting of the Stockholders in this Bank will be held at the town of Tarboro' on Wednesday, March 16th, proximo. A general attendance is earnestly requested, either in person or by proxy, as business of importance will come before the meeting.
M. STEVENSON, Cashier.
14-d3tawtd*

Cards, Cards.---450 Pair Whitmore's No. 10 Cards at $75 in Confederate money, or $1 in specie, per pair.
These Cards are of the best quality. Purchasers can send the money by Express, and I will send the cards by Express, they paying the expense. Address me at Forestville, N. C.
JAS. S. PUREFOY.
Forrestville, N. C., Feb. 5, 1864. 13-d6t*

Farm for Rent or Sale—Two hundred acres of land, lying twelve miles west of Raleigh, and four miles from Holly Springs, in the County of Wake; 20 acres of fresh cleared land, the balance original growth. The cleared land well fenced. Apply to
W. H. CUNNINGGIM.
9-d8t* Exchange Hotel.

NOTICE.--A limited number of recruits will be received in the 1st N. C. Cavalry Regiment. The recruit must bring with him a serviceable horse. Arms and equipments will be furnished. For further information as to companies, &c., apply to Col. Mallett, commanding Conscript Camp at Raleigh
By order Col. W. H. CHEEK, Comd'g.
Geo. S. DEWEY, Ad'jt. 1-dlm

THE DAILY CONFEDERATE.

OLD SERIES, VOL. V. } RALEIGH, N. C., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1864. VOL. I—No. 16.

New Advertisements.

Schedule of Prices for North Carolina.
We, the undersigned Commissioners of Appraisement for the State of North Carolina, do hereby declare the following to be the uniform prices for property impressed for the use of the government for the next two months, subject to alteration should circumstances, meanwhile, occur to make it advisable:

Apples, dried, good,		peeled, per bush 28 lbs	$ 5 00
" " "		unpeeled, " 28 "	3 50
Axes,	"	with handles, each	12 50
"	"	without " "	4
Bacon,	"	sides per pound,	2 25
"	"	hams, " "	2 25
"	"	shoulders, per pound	2
"	"	jowles, " "	1
Beans,	"	white or cornfield, per bush 60 pounds,	10
Brandy,	"	apple, per gallon,	20
"	"	peach, " "	25
Beef,	"	fresh nett, per pound	60
"	"	salted, " "	85
"	"	corn, " "	90
Brown stuff,	"	good, per bush 28 lbs.	1
Candles,	"	tallow, per pound	1 25
"	"	adamantine, per lb.	2 25
Chains,	"	trace, per pair,	6
Cloth,	"	woolen, for soldiers clothes, ¾ yard wide, 10 oz. to yd, and *pro rata* as to greater or less weight or width, per yard,	
Coffee,	"	Rio, per pound,	4 50
Corn,	"	unshelled, per bush of 70 pounds,	1
"	"	shelled, sacks not included, per bush of 56 pounds	6
Corn meal,	"	sacks, not included, per bush of 50 lbs.,	6
Drills,	"	cotton, ⅞ yards wide, 3 yds. to pound, per yard,	80
Flour,	"	extra family, per bbl. of 196 pounds,	60
"	"	extra family, per sack of 98 pounds,	20
"	"	superfine, per bbl. of 196 lbs.	55
"	"	superfine, per sack of 98 lbs.	25
"	"	fine, per bbl. of 196 lbs.	50
"	"	" " sack of 98 lbs.	25
Fodder,	"	baled, per 100 lbs.	4
"	"	unbaled, " "	3 50
Hats,	"	wool, each	5
Hay,	"	baled, per 100 lbs.	5
"	"	unbaled, per 100 lbs.,	4
Hides,	"	dry, per pound,	3 25
"	"	green, " "	1 75
Horses,	"	artillery, 1st class, per head	700
"	"	artillery, 2d class, per head	500
"	"	extra, per head	
Iron,	"	pig, per ton of 2,000 lbs.,	110
"	"	square or round per ton,	600
"	"	hoop, per ton of 2,000 lbs.,	600
"	"	flat or band, per ton of 2,000 pounds	600
"	"	boiler plate, per ton of 2,000 pounds,	600
"	"	serviceable railroad, per ton of 2,240 lbs.,	400
"	"	castings, per pound,	
Jeans,	"	wool-domestic, per yd,	6
Kettles,	"	camp, iron, per lb,	15
Lumber,	"	good, per 1,000 feet,	50
Lard,	"	clean, per pound,	2 25
Leather,	"	sole, " "	6
"	"	upper " "	7
"	"	harness, per pound,	7
Molasses,	"	cane, " gallon,	10
"	"	sorghum " "	5
Mules,	"	1st class per head,	700
"	"	2d " " "	500
"	"	3d " " "	400
"	"	extra " "	
Nails,	"	per keg,	75
Oats,	"	sheaf, unbaled, per 100 lbs.,	4
"	"	" baled, per 100 lbs.,	4 50
"	"	shell, per bushel,	4
Osnaburgs,	"	cotton, ¾ yd. wide, 7 oz. to yard, per yd,	1
"	"	cotton, ⅞ yd. wide, 8 oz. to yard, per yard	1 30
Peas,	"	cow, per bush. of 60 lbs.,	10
Potatoes,	"	Irish " " " "	6
"	"	sweet, " " " "	5
Peaches, dried,	"	peeled, per bush, 38 lbs.,	8 50
"	"	unpeeled per bush 38 lbs.,	5
Pork,	"	fresh, nett, per pound.	1 50
"	"	salt, " "	2
Quinine,	"	good, per ounce,	26
Rice,	"	new, " pound,	25
"	"	old " "	20
Rye,	"	good " bush. of 56 lbs.,	6
Sacks,	"	two bush. osnaburgs, each,	2
Shirting,	"	cotton, ¾ yard wide, 4½ yds. to pound, per yard,	1 30
"	"	cotton, ⅞ yd. wide, 3¾ yd. to pound, per yard,	1 10
Cotton stripes,	"	3 yds. lb., per yard,	1 75
Salt,	"	Coast, per bush, 50 lbs.	15
"	"	Liverpool, per bushel of 50 pounds,	30
"	"	Virginia, per bushel of 50 pounds,	20
Steel,	"	cast, per pound,	4
Shoes,	"	army, per pair,	15
Shoe thread	"	flax, " pound,	10
Socks,	"	soldiers' wool per pair,	1 50
Sheep,	"	fat, per head,	25
Sugar,	"	brown, common, per pound,	2
Soap,	"	hard, per pound,	40
"	"	soft, " "	25
Shucks,	"	baled, " 100 lbs.,	4 50
Shorts,	"	good, " bush of 22 lbs.,	1
Ship stuff	"	" " " " 37 "	1 75
Tea,	"	black, " pound,	5
"	"	green, " "	8
Tent cloth,	"	cotton 10 oz. to yd., per yard,	1 30
Tallow,	"	clean, per pound,	1 50
Vinegar,	"	cider, " gallon,	2 50
"	"	manufactured, per gal	1 25
Whikey,	"	good " "	25
Wheat,	"	first rate white " bush. of 60 pounds,	10
"	"	fair, per bush of 60 lbs.,	8 50
"	"	ordinary, per bush. of 60 pounds,	8
Wheat straw,	"	baled, per 100 lbs.,	1 50
"	"	unbaled, per 100 lbs.,	1
Wool,	"	washed, " pound,	6
"	"	unwashed, " "	5
Wagons,	"	wood axle, 4 horse, new, each,	350
"	"	iron axle, 4 horse, new each	475
"	"	wood axle, 2 horse, new, each	250
"	"	iron axle, 2 horse, new, each	275
Wheat bran,	"	per bush. of 17 lbs.,	70
Yarn,	"	cotton, per bunch 5 lbs.,	10

HIRE OF LABOR, TEAMS, WAGONS AND HORSES.

Baling long forage, per hundred pound,	60
Shelling and bagging corn, sacks furnished by government, per bushel,	25
Hire of two horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day,	12
Hire of two horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by government, per day,	8
Hire of four horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day,	22 50
Hire of four horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by government, per day,	16
Hire of 6 horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner per day,	25
Hire of 6 horse teams, wagon aud driver, rations furnished by government, per day,	18
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by owner, per day,	3
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by government. per day,	1 75
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by owner, per month,	75
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by government, per month,	45
Hire of horses, per day,	1 50

For the information of all persons concerned, we publish the following instructions, with the hope that they will be strictly obeyed.
"No officer, or agent, shall impress the necessary supplies which any person may have for the consumption of himself, his family employees, slaves, or to carry on his ordinary mechanical, manufacturing or agricultural employments."
(Signed) R. V. BLACKSTOCK,
H. K. BURGWYN,
Com's. Appraisement for State of N. C.
Raleigh, Feb. 9th, 1864. 16-

☞ Charlotte Democrat, Ashville News, Wilmington Journal and Fayetteville Observer, copy 2 times in weekly, and send bill to Maj. W. W. Pearce, Chief Quartermaster.

New Advertisements.

GENERAL STATEMENT SHEWING THE CONDITION OF THE BANK OF NORTH CAROLINA, 23D JAN. 1864.

CR.

Capital Stock			2,500,000
General Profit and Loss			138,430 57
Profits and Loss—North Carolina			176,138 89
Bank State North Carolina			63,966 24
Due to other Banks			13,129 93
Notes in Circulation			1,483,938
Deposits			470 [illegible] 75
Dividends unpaid			10,763
Dividends Bank State of North Carolina			3,777
		Dollars	4,035,689 38

DR.

Notes Discounted			1,721,791 81
Bills of Exchange			301,657 18
State of North Carolina Bonds			708,000
Confederate States' Bonds			695,011
Real Estate			80,103 29
Due from other Banks			102,854 81
Notes Various Banks and Notes Confederate States			332,783
Specie			487,429 18
Bills and Checks in Transitu			6,009 11
	Dollars		4,935,639 38

C. DEWEY, Cashier.

16-1t

$50 Reward.---Runaway from my plantation six miles west of Raleigh a negro man named John. He is about 22 years of age, dark color, tall and slender, with rather a thin face and long under jaw. He had on a black cloth cap, and a coat, and pants of coarse Osnaburg double. He carried off other clothing which he usually wore on Sundays. He is probably lurking about Raleigh, or in the neighborhood of Asbury Station on the N. C., Railroad. He may attempt to escape to the enemy. I will pay the above reward for his apprehension, and deliver to me in Raleigh or his confinement in any jail so that I get him again. A. WILLIAMS.
16-d6t
☞ Standard copy 2 weeks.

$250 Reward.---Runaway from the Subscriber at Graham, N. C, on the 1st inst., my negro man LOUIS. He is black, thirty-five years of age, about five feet eight inches, high, has thick lips, is inclined to be bald, has lost one of his front teeth and another leans outward. No doubt he will endeavor to reach Newbern, where he was raised. The above reward of two hundred and fifty dollars, will be paid for his apprehension and confinement in any jail so that I can get him. W. W. CLARK,
16-d6t Graham, N. C.

Beautiful Light Brown Sugar.---Families can be suppled with an excellent article of Light Brown Sugar in half barrels at the
NEW MARKET STORE.
In the building recently occupied by the State Journal printing office. 16-dlt*

Conscript Office, Raleigh, N. C., Feb. 11, 1864. The following "Notice", from Bureau of Conscription is published for the guidance of all concerned. Compliance with its directions will save applicants for exemption or detail much unnecessary delay in the investigation of their claims.
By order of the Commandant.
E. J. HARDIN, Adg't

NOTICE.
CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,
WAR DEP'T BUREAU OF CONSCRIPTION,
RICHMOND, VA., Jan. 29, 1864.

Paragraph X of General Orders No. 82, Adjutant and Inspector General's office of 1862, requires that "applications for exemption must in all cases be made to the Enrolling Officer."
If the local Enrolling Officer has not the power to act, or is in doubt, he will after investigation under Circular No. 3, Current Series, refer such applications, through the proper official channels to this Bureau. All such applications addressed to this Bureau will necessarily and invariably be returned for local investigation, and the applicants will thus have uselessly lost time and prolonged suspense.
Appeals from adverse decissions of the local officers, and of the Commandant of Conscripts for the States will be forwarded by them for hearing when any plausible ground of appeal is set forth.
2. Commandants of Conscripts will give this notice extensive circulation in the local press of their respective States.
By order of
COL. PRESTON, Supt
[Signed] C. B. DUFFIELD,
16-1m A. A. G.
☞ Fayetteville Observer, Wilmington Journal Salisbury Watchman, Charlottee Bulletin and Democrat, Iredell Express, Asheville News, Wadesboro' Argus, Greensboro' Patriot, Milton Chronicle, Christain Advocate, N. C. Presbyterian Mountain Eagle, Tarboro' Southerner, copy one month.

Miscellaneous.

Wanted to purchase.--A good Piano. Apply at this Office. jan 19tf

$50 Reward.--Runaway from the Machine Shops of the R. & G. R. R. Co., on the 28th of Jan., 1864, the boy HORACE. Said boy is about 5 feet 10 inches high, copper colored, long bushy hair and very badly clad when left. He is supposed to be lurking in or near the city of Raleigh. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to this company or his confinement in jail.
10-6t.

For Hire for the Balance of the Year.-- A Boy who is an excellent cook and good house servant—would suit a hotel service.
Apply at this office. 13-dlw

Mrs. H. W. Miller.

BOARD	
By the Month,	$ [illegible]
Daily board do	$ 1 50
Transient, per day,	$ 12

jan 16-dly

Oxford Female College.---The twenty-sixth session began on Monday the 18th January 1864, and will continue twenty weeks.
Tuition in each school $60.
Piano rent $15. No extra charges.
Board varies with provisions.
J. H. MILLS.
5-tf. Oxford, N. C.

Small Pox Notice.---As the Small Pox has again appeared in the City of Raleigh, all persons calling at the office of the Surgeon General between the hours of ten and two will be vaccinated free of charge.
EDWARD WARREN,
jan 12-1m Surgeon General.

Notice.--On the First day of every month I shall send a special agent to the Army of Northern Virginia. All packages, &c., sent to me at this place will be promptly forwarded free of charge. EDWARD WARREN,
Dec. 22, 1863-d3m Surg-Gen'l N. C.

HILLSBORO' MILITARY ACADEMY. The Sixth Academic year of this Institution will commence on Wednesday, February 3rd, 1864.
For circulars and information apply to
MAJ. WM. M. GORDON, Sup't.
Hillsboro', N. C., Nov. 23, 1863.—d3m.

North Carolina Volunteer Navy Company.—At a meeting of the Stockholders of the above Company, held in Raleigh on the 11th instant, the Company re-organized under its charter, and proceeded to elect the following gentlemen as directors, viz:

C. P. MENDENHALL, Greensboro.'
J. M. BULLOCK, Granville county.
O. G. PARSLEY, Jr., } Wilmington.
ALEX'R OLDHAM, }
W. D. SMITH, }
DUDLEY NICHOLS, } Durham's
J. R. GREEN, }
WILLIAM LONG, Caswell county.

The Directory then proceeded to elect their officers, as, follows:
C. P MENDENHALL, Esq. President.
J. M. BULLOCK, Esq., Vice President.
W. D. SMITH, Esq., Treasurer.
DUDLEY NICHOLS, Esq., Secretary.

Pursuant to a resolution adopted by the Directory, the subscribers are requested to pay over Wm. D. Smith, Treasurer, or deposit in Bank his credit, the amount of their respective subscriptions, and forward certificates of deposit to his address at Wilmington, N. C., by the 10th day February next. Those wishing to subscribe are requested to send in their subscriptions at or before that time to the Treasurer, who will issue certificates of stock.
DUDLEY NICHOLS, Sec'y.
Durham's, Jan'y 20th, 1864. 4-d2w.

Military.

Quartermaster's Department, Raleigh, Feb. 6, 1864. This Department has on hand a small lot of Cotton Cards for distribution among the families of soldiers. The special courts of each county are requested to appoint an agent in each county to receive and distribute them. The price will be five dollars, ($5,) and necessitous wives and mothers of soldiers will have the preference. More are expected daily and will be sent out as fast as received,
H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M., N. C. A.
Feb. 8, 1864.-14-d3t
☞ All the papers of the State will copy three times, and forward accounts as above.

Head-Quarters Examining Board, Seventh Congressional District, N. C., Lexington, Jan. 26, 1864. The undersigned, one of the members of the Examining Board for the 7th Congressional District, N. C., hereby appoint the following times and places for the examination of the conscripts of the District:

65th Regt., N. C. Militia, Davidson county, Lexington, February 20, 22, 23, 24.
66th Regt., N. C. M., Davidson county, Lexington, February, 25, 26, 27, 29.
83rd, Regt., N. C. M., Stanly county, Albemarle, March 2, 3, 4, 5.
80th Regt., N. C. M., Anson county, Wadesboro', March 7, 8, 9, 10.
81st Regt., N. C. M., Anson county, Wadesboro', March 11, 12 14, 15.
62d Regt., N. C. M., Montgomery county, Troy, March 17, 18, 19, 21.
51st Regt., N. C. M., Moore county, Carthage, March 23, 24, 25, 26, 28.
49th Regt., N. C. M., Chatham county, Pittsboro', 30, 31, April 1, 2.
50th Regt., N. C. M., Chatham county, Pittsboro', April 4, 5, 6, 7.
63d Regt., N. C. M., Randolph county, Ashboro', April 11, 12, 13, 14, 15.
64th Regt., N. C. M., Randolph county, Ashboro', April 16, 18, 19, 20.

P. G. SNOWDEN, Surgeon P. A. C. S.,
Chairman Examining Board,
7th Cong. District, N. C.

CHIEF ENROLLING OFFICE,
SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, N. C.,
LEXINGTON, Jan. 26th, 1864.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 1.

1. County Enrolling Officers will proceed at once to re-enroll all persons in their counties between the ages of 18 and 45, in accordance with General Order, No. 1, Conscript Office, Raleigh, N. C, and have them present at the above times and places for medical examination, revision of former exemptions, &c.
II. This call embraces all persons between the conscript ages who have heretofore been exempted, detailed or discharged from any source, or for any cause whatever, including persons who have furnished substitutes, as well as those discharged from the army, and all male white persons who have arrived at the age of eighteen, and all others who have not heretofore been enrolled.
III. Enrolling Officers will only order a fourth of the conscripts of a Militia Regiment to report on each of the appointed days and require each man to bring with him three day's rations.
IV. All persons embraced in this call are absolutely required to be present at the appointed times and places, and any failing to appear will be treated as deserters.
V. The notice to conscripts is deemed sufficient to allow them ample time for arranging their domestic affairs, and no application from parties to be allowed to remain at home beyond the time appointed for their departure for camp, will be entertained.
J. M. LITTLE, Capt.
and Chief Enrolling Officer
12-4t 7th Congressional District, N.

Military.

ADJ'T AND INSP'R GEN'L'S OFFICE,
Richmond, Feb. 4, 1864.

General Orders No. 14.--The following order is published for the information of all concerned:

C. S. AMERICA, WAR DEPARTMENT,
Richmond, February 1, 1864.
EXCHANGE NOTICE NO. VIII.

I. All prisoners heretofore held by the United States authorities, whether officers, soldiers or civilians, received at City Point, prior to the 1st of January, 1864, are hereby declared exchanged.
2. All officers and men of the Vicksburg capture, who reported for duty at Enterprise, Miss., at any time prior to the 14th of November, 1863, and whose names were forwarded to me by Maj. Gen. John H. Forney, are declared exchanged.
3. All officers and men of the Vicksburg capture, belonging to the first Tennessee heavy artillery, who reported for duty at Marietta, Ga., and whose names were forwarded to me by Col. A. Jackson, are declared exchanged.
RO. OULD, Agent of Exchange.
By order: [Signed] S. Cooper, Adj't and Insp'r General.
☞ Confederate newspapers publish six times and send bills to the War Department.
10-6t.

ENROLLING OFFICE,
5TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT N. C.
OXFORD, January 27, 1864.

In Obedience to General Order No. 1, Commandant of Conscripts Raleigh, January 20, 1864. Militia and county Enrolling officers will notify all white male persons between the ages of 18 and 45, within the limits of their respective regiments, to report at the county seats of their respective counties, at the following times and places for final enrollment and examination by the Medical Examining Board. This call embraces all white male persons between the ages of 18 and 45, whether previously exempted or not.

All those residing within the limits of the 40th Regiment N. C. M., Franklin county, will report at Louisburg on the 20th, 22d, 23d and 24th days of February 1864.
All those residing within the limits of the 32d Regiment, N. C. M., Nash county, will report at Nashville, on the 26th, 27th and 29th days of February, and 1st day of March, 1864.
All those residing within the limits of the 37th Regiment, N. C. M., Warren county, will report at Warrenton on the 4th, 5th, 7th and 8th days of March, 1864.
All those residing within the limits of the 42d Regiment, N. C. M., Granville county, will report at Oxford on the 11th, 12th, 14th and 15th days of March, 1864.
All those residing within the limits of the 43d Regiment N. C. M., Granville county, will report at Oxford on the 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th days of March, 1864.
All those residing within the limits of the 46th Regiment, N. C. M., Orange county, will report at Hillsboro, on the 22d, 23d, 24th and 25th days of March, 1864.
All those residing within the limits of the 45th Regiment N. C. M., Orange county, will report at Hillsboro, on the 26th, 28th, 29th and 30th days of March, 1864.
All those residing within the limits of the 38th Regiment, N. C. M., Wake county, will report at the Court House in Raleigh on the 1st, 2d, 4th and 5th days of April, 1864.
All those residing within the limits of the 39th Regt N. C. M., Wake county, will report at the Court House in Raleigh, on the 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th days of April, 1864.
All those residing within the limits of the 34th Regiment N. C. M., Wake county, will report at the Court House in Raleigh on the 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th days of April, 1864.
Commanding Officers of Militia Regiments will so arrange it that one fourth *only* of the companies of each Regiment will be present each day.
THOS. F. TIBBS, Assistant Surgeon
Chairman Examining Board.
H. C. HERNDON, M. D.
W. H. DAVIS M. D.,
A. LANDIS, Jr., Enrolling Officer
6-2w 5th Congressional District N.

CONSCRIPT OFFICE,
RALEIGH, Jan. 27th, 1864.

The following circular from Bureau of Conscription is published for the information of all concerned.
By order COL. MALLETT.
E. J. HARDIN, *Adj't.* Comd't Cons. for N.

BUREAU OF CONSCRIPTION,
RICHMOND, Jan. 25th, 1864.

CIRCULAR No. 4.

TO Commandants of Conscripts.—The attention of Commandants, is especially directed to General Orders No. 7, A. & I. G. O. current series, herein set forth for their information.
ADJT. AND INSP. GEN'L'S OFFICE,
RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 25, 1864.

I. Paragraph IV General Orders No. 3 current series is hereby revoked.
II. Enrolling Officers will proceed as rapidly as practicable in the enrolment of all persons made liable to military service. Previous to enrollment as conscripts, all such persons will be allowed to volunteer, provided—
1st. The Company selected was in service the 16th of April 1862.
2nd. The Company selected is at the time of volunteering, below the minimum prescribed regulations.
3rd. No person made liable to service under this order will be permitted to join, or will be assigned to any company which has more than six four privates on the roll, until all the companies in service from the State of which the volunteer or conscript is a resident, shall have the minimum number prescribed by regulations.
4th. Upon the Company being selected, the volunteer will receive from the Enrolling Officer a certificate to the effect that he has so volunteered; and no volunteer will be received in any company except on such certificate.
III. Persons who fail to make selection, according to the provisions of this order, and at the time of enlistment, will be assigned according to existing regulations.
IV. All officers in command of companies authorized under this order to receive conscripts or volunteers will forthwith send to the Commandant of Conscripts of the State, accurate certified rolls of their companies; and without such roll, showing that they do not exceed sixty four privates, there will not be assigned any conscript or volunteer.
By Command of the Secretary of War.
(SIGNED) S. COOPER,
Adjt. and Insp. Gen'l.

Early and vigorous action will be enjoined on the Enrolling Officers, each one of whom should be furnished with a copy of the order without delay. To insure the publicity of the order, there should be several insertions in the newspapers of general circulation.
II. Persons presenting applications for special exemption, with *any show of merit* will not be molested until action is taken by this Bureau. These cases will be investigated in accordance with Circular No. 3, Current Series with the least delay practicable.
By order of COL. JNO. S. PRESTON,
Supt.
(SIGNED) C. B. DUFFIELD,
2-1m. A. A. G.
☞ Fayetteville Observer, Wilmington Journal, Salisbury Watchman, Charlotte Bulletin and Democrat, Iredell Express, Ashville News, Wadesboro' Argus, Greensboro' Patriot, Milton Chronicle, Christian Advocate, N. C. Presbyterian, Mountain Eagle Tarboro' Southerner, copy one month

Gloves and Socks Wanted.---I desire to purchase for the soldier, 10,000 pairs of Gloves and 10,000 pairs of Socks. Donations will be thankfully received.
EDWARD WARREN,
jan 12-1m Surgeon General, N. C.

DAILY CONFEDERATE

ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at 75 DOLLARS per square of ten lines (or less) for each insertion. Marriage notices and Obituaries will be charged as advertisements.

JOB WORK of every description will be executed at this Office with dispatch, and as neat as can be done in the Southern Confederacy.

Military.

Conscript Office, Raleigh, January 1, 1864. The annexed order is published for the information of all concerned. Its requirements will be rigidly enforced in every particular.
By order Col. MALLETT.
Commanding Conscripts for N. C.
E. J. HARDIN, Adjutant.

ADJ'T AND INSP. GEN'LS OFFICE,
RICHMOND, Jan. 9, 1864.

General Orders, No. 3.

I. The following Acts of Congress and Regulations are published for the information of all persons concerned therein.

ACTS.

AN ACT to prevent the Enlistment or Enrollment of Substitutes in the Military service of the Confederate States.
"*The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact*, That no person liable to military service shall hereafter be permitted or allowed to furnish a substitute for such service, nor shall any substitute be received, enlisted or enrolled in the military service of the Confederate States." [Approved December 28th, 1863.]

AN ACT to put an end to the Exemption from Military Service, of those who have heretofore furnished Substitutes.
"WHEREAS, in the present circumstances of the country, it requires the aid of all who are able to bear arms:
"*The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact*, That no person shall be exempted from military service, by reason of his having furnished a substitute; but this act shall not be construed as to affect persons who, though liable to render military service, have, nevertheless, furnished substitutes." [Approved January 5th, 1864.]

II. Persons rendered liable to military service by operation of the preceding acts, are placed on the same footing with all others hitherto held liable by Acts of Congress.
III. Persons herein rendered liable to military service are required to report as volunteers or conscripts, without delay, to the enrolling officer, and all who delay beyond the 1st day of February 1864, will be considered as having renounced the privilege of volunteering, and held for assignment according to law.
IV. Enrolling officers will proceed, as rapidly as practicable, in the enrollment of persons hereby made liable to military service. Previous to enrollment as conscripts, all such persons will be allowed to volunteer in companies in service on the 16th April 1862: *provided*, the company chosen does not at the time of volunteering reach the maximum number allowed; and upon such company being selected, the volunteer will receive from the enrolling officer a certificate to the effect that he has so volunteered; and no volunteer will be received into any company except on such certificate. Persons who fail to make their selection at the time of enrollment, will be assigned according to existing regulations.
V. Persons who report to the enrolling officers will be enrolled, and may be allowed a furlough of ten days before reporting to the camp of instruction.
VI. All persons, whether volunteers or conscripts under this order, will pass through the camp of instruction of the State to which they belong, and be forwarded thence to the companies which are selected, or to which they may be assigned.
VII. The Bureau of Conscription is charged with adopting proper regulations for the enforcement of this order.
VIII. All exemptions heretofore granted are subject to a revision, under instructions from the Bureau of Conscription; and if found to be improper or unauthorized by law, will be revoked.
By order. S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.
1 dfeb15.
☞ Wilmington Journal, Salisbury Watchman, Charlotte Democrat, Iredell Express and Asheville News copy until February 15th and send bills to Col. Mallett's office.

Confederate States of America, Engineer Department, District Cape Fear Wilmington, N. C., March 16th, 1863. Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the Engineer Department, for services of slaves employed as laborers on the *land defences* near Wilmington, N. C., that the undersigned is authorized and prepared to pay the same at his office, on the second floor of the building next above Meares' Drug Store, Market Street.
☞ Persons executing Powers of Attorney will observe the following form—their signatures, in all cases, to be witnessed by two witnesses and signed in duplicate, or they may be witnessed before a Justice of the Peace or Clerk of any Court.
FORM OF POWER OF ATTORNEY.
I, ——, of ——, do hereby appoint ——, of ——, my true and lawful Agent to sign receipts for, and receive payment of all moneys due to me by the Engineer Department of the Confederate States of America, for the services of my slaves employed as laborers on the land defences at ——, during the month of ——, 186 .
Witness, my hand and seal, at ——, this —— day of ——, 186 .
(Signed in duplicate.)
——— [Seal.]
Witnesses:
———
———
The signatures of colored persons should be witnessed by three witnesses.
There must be separate duplicate Powers of Attorney for each month. Blank forms can be had upon application at this office.
W. H. JAMES,
Jan. 20, 1864-1-tf Capt. & Chief Engineer.

Fayetteville Arsenal and Armory, No- vember 12, 1863. $100 BOUNTY! Wanted, 100 Mounted Riflemen. Authority having been granted by the War Department to raise a Company of Mounted Riflemen for service in this vicinity, notice is hereby given, that recruits to the number of 100 *non-conscripts* will be received for this service. Each recruit will be required to furnish a serviceable horse, for which he will be allowed 40 cents per diem, and his pay $12 per month. *Written permission* will be required from parents or guardians, where the applicant is under the conscript age.
Each recruit must bring with him a blanket or bed-spread, and come prepared to remain.
Apply to Maj. MATTHEW P. TAYLOR, at the Arsenal. F. L. CHILDS,
dec 16dtf. Lieut-Col. C. S. A., Commanding Post.

Surgeon General's Office, Raleigh Jan., 16, 1864. A medical examining board, consisting of
Surgeon E. A. CRUDUP,
Ass't Surgeon H. H. HARRISS,
will meet at Halifax, in Halifax county, on Monday, the 25th of January.
At Jackson, in Northampton county, on Wednesday, the 27th of January.
At Murfreesboro', in Hertford county, on Friday, the 29th of January.
At Wilmington, in New Hanover county, on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, 2d, 3d and 4th of February.
At Whiteville, in Columbus county, on Saturday, February 6th.
At Elizabeth Town, in Bladen county, on Tuesday, 9th of February, for the purpose of examining all persons claiming exemption from Home Guard duty on account of physical disability.
By order of Governor VANCE:
EDWIN WARREN,
jan 20-2w Surgeon General

For Sale or Rent.

HOTEL FOR SALE.---I OFFER AT PRI- vate sale the large new Hotel in the town of Louisburg, and located just east of the Court-house.
july 4.—tf. H. HARRIS.

BLANKS Executed with neatness and spatch at THI OFFICE.

THE CONFEDERATE.

D. K. McRAE, A. M. GORMAN, } Editors.

All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to A. M. GORMAN & Co.

FRIDAY, February 12, 1864.

☞ Office of THE CONFEDERATE, on Fayetteville street, second door South of Pomeroy's Bookstore. ☜

The Habeas Corpus--Continued.

We promised on yesterday to meet the appeal that agitators make to English History for precedent against the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*. They protest that such suspension is an "odious act of despotism"—subversive of free government—and they say, that England is a country of constitutional liberty—that in England this writ is sacred, and they leave the inference, that the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* does not occur in England.

We deny this to be so:—on the contrary, the commonest reader of English history, is informed of the frequent resort to the suspension of this act. Previous to 1794, it had been nine times suspended. In the reign of King William, in that of King James, in 1715-'22 '45 and '77—both the writ at common law, that under *Magna Charta*, under the Petition of Right, and under the statute of Charles, all have yielded to imperative State necessity, and to acts of suspension; and no Englishman who observed the laws, and did his duty, ever suffered inconvenience. On the contrary, it was remarked by Mr. Burke, that great and accurate thinker, and most conservative statesman, "that in the rebellion of 1715 and 1745, "many great houses were divided between the "claims of the Stuarts, and those of the House "of Hanover. Happily, by the suspension of "the *habeas corpus* act, the heads of several "noble families, now the ornaments of their "country, were safely locked up in the Tower, "which "if in condition to take any part in the "contest, their fortunes would have been con-"fiscated, themselves brought to the scaffold, "and their families extinct.

"*Possibly (said he) the same salutary effects "may arise from the adoption at present of "similar precautions.*"

Since 1794, three suspensions of the act of *habeas corpus* have occurred again in England—in the realm—no longer ago than on the occasion of the O'Connell insurrection; and still later, when Wm. Smith O'Brien and the Irish Patriots attempted the redemption of Ireland.

But we wish to call the public attention particularly to the suspension of the act in 1794, the causes which led to it, and the happy results effected by it.

On the 12th of May of that year, the King notified the House of Commons that the country being then at war with France, "certain "seditious practices were being carried on by "individuals and certain societies of London, "in correspondence with societies in different "parts of the country * * * directed to "the object of assembling a pretended general "Convention of the people, in contempt and "defiance of the authority of Parliament; and "asking the House to take the proper steps for "the preservation of the safety of the nation.',

The address was taken into consideration, and a *secret committee*, led by Mr. Pitt, and comprising the first talent of the House and the highest character of the nation, was appointed to investigate the matter and institute the redress. This Committee immediately commenced its labors, and it discovered that there existed two Societies—one for "Constitutional Information," the other the "London Corresponding Society"—that their object was to publish a cheap edition of Paine's "Rights of Man," and disseminate it; that they had voted an approbatory address to the Jacobins, at Paris; that they instituted complaints of their own government, and among other things that they passed the following resolutions:

1st. "That the law ceases to be an object of "obedience whenever it becomes an instrument "of oppression.

2nd. "That we see with regret, but we see "without fear, that the period is fast approach-"ing when the liberties of Britons must depend "not on reason to which they have long ap-"pealed; but on their firm and undaunted "resolution.

"That two delegates be appointed to a *general "Convention* in Edinburg. And these delegates "were instructed to assist in bringing forward "and supporting constitutional means for pro-"curing a real representation of the Commons "of England in Parliament."

The London Society set forth an address, enumerating the grievances they suffered from the Government—"The usurped power of the judges"—"The inadequacy of the *habeas corpus*"—"The transportation of virtuous men to "Botany Bay."

And then they further "Resolve, that during "the ensuing session of Parliament, the General "Committee of the Society *meet daily, for the "purpose of watching the proceedings of Parlia-"ment;* and the administration of the Govern-"ment * * * * and upon the first intro-"duction of any bill for suspending the *habeas "corpus* act; or for preventing the people from "meeting in Societies, the delegates shall *forth-"with* call a general CONVENTION *to take* such "measures into consideration."

Then came a dinner at the Committee rooms (for the stomach also was one of the aggrieved members) and citizen Gerrold concluded a speech, wishing "We might rather die the last of British freemen, than live the first of slaves." And in that time there was a certain T. Hardy, (supposed to be an ancestor of our old friend Dr. Leach,) who wrote communications for the press, and in one of these he said:—"I am directed by the London Corresponding Society to transmit the following resolutions:—"The Society "conceives that the *moment is arrived*, when "a full and explicit declaration from all "the friends of freedom should be made—"whether they concur with us in seeing the "necessity of a speedy Convention for the pur-"pose of obtaining, in a constitutional and "legal method, a redress of those grievances "under which we at present labor;" and accompanied with

Resolution 3d—"That it is the decided "opinion of this Society, that to secure our-"selves from future illegal and scandalous "prosecutions, and to recall those wise and "wholesome laws that have been wrested "from us * * * there ought to be imme-"diately a Convention of the people." * * *

And then Mr. Hardy wrote another communication, addressed to Citizens: "The crit-"ical moment is arrived, and Britons must "either assert with zeal and firmness their "claims to liberty, or yield without resistance "to the chains that ministerial usurpation "is forging for them. * * * Rouse, then, "to action. * * * Let us form another "British Convention. * * *

"We remain yours in civil affection,

"T. HARDY, Sec'ry."

Then there was yet another communication from Mr. Hardy, (who seems to have a diarrhœa of the pen, just like our old friend Dr. Leach,) setting forth:—"That the friends "of reform are the friends of peace * * * "but they will not be alarmed by threats,—"They will pursue the course they have be-"gan, turning neither to the right hand nor "to the left."

Then follows another meeting and other resolutions:

"Resolved, That this Socity have beheld "with *rising* indignation, the late rapid ad-"vances of despotism in Britain.—

"That any attempt to violate those yet "remaining laws which were intended for the "security of Englishmen, against the tyranny "of Courts, * * * ought to be considered as "dissolving the social compact between the "English nation and their Governors. * * *

"That the thanks of this meeting be giv-"en to Earl Stanhope, for his manly and "patriotic conduct during the present ses-"sion."

This is a faithful transcript from the Parliamentary History of England. The points of analogy between the movement there and here, are many and striking. England was then at war—so are we. Malcontents not in the army abounded then as now. They attacked the Government as these do; denouncing it as a despot, and tyrant. They had a central organ at Edinburg, with whole strings of correspondents, just as *we see* in a late Standard. That organ invoked meetings of the people, and they were held, then as now; and their resolutions were couched in the same artful sense, but intending the same mischievous purpose, then as now. They called for a Convention to supercede Parliament and take affairs into their own hands, then as now.

What became of them—*the leaders* and their movement?

We shall tell that to-morrow; but in order to do so, we must turn from the Parliamentary History to the criminal trials of England.

The events of these times are all matters for history; and posterity will demand to see in the press a mirror of men and things. As the "Roll of Honor" is to be published, so also should be the "*List of Agitators*" We commence, therefore, to-day, the publication of those who figure most prominently in the *Convention* agitation:

Senator E. G. Reade,
W. W. Holden, Editor of the Standard,
Dr. J. T. Leach, M. C., elect,
R. P. Dick, Guilford county,
Sam'l. H. Christian, M. C. elect,
Col. Leonidas C. Edwards, Clerk of Senate,
D. F. Caldwell, Guilford,
J. A. Long, ditto,
Jno. M. Patrick, Green county.

We shall increase the list, as the activity and merits of individuals entitle them to be inserted.

The address of the President to the "Soldiers of the armies of the Confederate States," is altogether worthy of the heart of our Chief Magistrate, and is a fitting response to the patriotic action of our brave defenders, who, voluntarily re-enlisting for the war, have signalled the nations of the earth of their unconquerable determination to achieve their country's independence, and notified the enemy of the irresistible temper of the men whom they are destined to encounter. The address of the President is couched in the most eloquent terms of praise, and will carry to the bosom of the soldier the assurance of the national gratitude. It is a paper to be read by all men. While especially dedicated to the faithful men, whose heroic action has called it forth, it at the same time bears words of comfort and encouragement to the loyal hearts of the nation. All unite in the adoption of its glowing testimonial, and all reciprocate its hopeful assurances of success. The President is rewarded in the soldiers' spontaneous expression of confidence and regard, for all the abuse which malice heaps upon him—and although he may not "press the hand of each war-worn veteran," he makes a historic recognition of their title to the "love, gratitude and admiration" of the nation.

ASHORE.—We learn that the steamer Spunkey has got aground near where the Advance grounded when last coming in. It is believed that the Steamer and cargo will be saved.

P. S. Since writing the above we have heard that the Spunkey is likely to go to pieces. She is under the guns of Fort Campbell, and the greater part of her cargo will probably be saved.—*Wilmington Journal.*

Our Own Mistake.

The following "*lapsus pennæ*" occurs in our article on the *habeas corpus* of yesterday:—"When, because of the subtle evasions of the Common Law, it was subsequently engrafted in the Petition of Right, AFTER IN MAGNA CHARTA," &c.

Men are quite frequently translated from time into eternity—but the Bold Barons of Runnymede, who wrested *magna charta* from the hands of King John, in, A. D. 1215, will be astonished when they see our editorial, to find that they lived in the days of Charles the second, A. D. 1679. According to this chronology, these venerable worthies would be quite methusalastic—that is, over four hundred years of age. We wonder our devil didn't bring it to our attention, for any devil at all versed in history, would have known better than thus to lengthen out the span of human existence. Mistakes will happen to the "best regulated pens."

STILL THEY COME—MORE COMPLAINTS FROM THE RALEIGH AND GASTON ROAD.—We have complaints from Macon Depot on the Raleigh and Gaston Road, of the failure of our paper of the Monday past—of its appearance on Tuesday. What will the Route Agent of that day, say to this? Was that package sent from Raleigh to Richmond? We will thank our friends to keep us advised, promptly, of the failure of the *Confederate* to arrive at its destination promptly. We intend to "*stir the waters*," till we work a reformation in this particular respect.

We have a complaint from Salisbury, that the *Confederate* of the 9th has not reached that office. We *know* it was put in the Post-Office here. We will not cease to agitate until we have the corrective applied to these mismanagements. The rod is in pickle.

Fayetteville.

We were pleased to see the distinguished position assigned to Cadet Rose, of Fayetteville, on the roll of merit at the Military Institute of Virginia, at its late examination. The ancient town of Fayetteville has responded nobly during the war to the necessities of the country. Her sons are gloriously associated with the first of our successes in arms.—Within our observation they have achieved high renown. Our own comrade, Capt. Benj. Robinson, has earned a name for daring and courageous performance of duty which will descend to posterity as part of the history of the Revolution. His unselfish disregard of peril, when retiring from the bloody field of Williamsburg he stopped to yield support to a wounded comrade, was a noble manifestation of brave and chivalrous nature. Along with the other associations of that memorable attack, is the sad fate of poor Mullins—who died during that bleak and dreary night in the enemy's redoubt, giving utterance in his last moments to the beautifully filial and patriotic sentiment:—"Tell my mother that I died as I wished to die, the death of a brave soldier." Lieut. Anderson, who was also of our companions, bears upon his handsome and manly brow the mark of his devotion. And these are but a few of Fayetteville's representatives on the field. Many others share with them the honors of a faithful service.

While her soldiers before the enemy have done their duty, her people at home have not been unmindful of theirs—no community has labored with greater unanimity or more assiduously or usefully, than she. Her press has been a model of dignity, of sound instruction and example—and all classes of her citizens, young and old, male and female, have surrounded the altar of their country with deeds of generous sacrifice and service.

The writer of this article claims the privilege thus to accord a place in history to the virtues of a people, among whom is to be found all those edearing qualities of good morals, refined hospitality, and enlarged liberality, which give stability to governments, and make populations happy.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE—HEAVY LOSS.—Last night, a little before 9 o'clock, a fire broke out at the North-east corner of Ann and Water-street, in some sheds used by different parties for the storage of cotton. The sheds, with their contents, and indeed all that was in the yard were completely destroyed. A stable in the rear of Mr. Fowlers' residence was also destroyed. It was of little value in itself, and its only contents were some harness. At this point the fire was checked.

The main loss, and indeed the only one worth mentioning, was that sustained by the parties owning the cotton, as follows:

Chicora Co., 500 bales, partially insured. Consolidated S. S. Co, 424 bales, not known. J. R. Muchinson 100 bales, no insurance. Total—1025 bales.

The bales would average at least 450 pounds, worth here say $1.50, making the loss in cotton above $691,875. The other property destroyed would propably bring the total up to over seven hundred thousand dollars.

We have not been able to ascertain the origin of the fire, but there are not wanting grave suspecions of incendiarism, to which, as they are so far only suspicions, we need not further refer especially as we presume measures will be taken to ferret out the perpetrator or perpetrators, if, indeed, the fire was the result of incendiarism. The extreme frequency of fires during the last few weeks, contrasted with our long previous immunity from such visitations, forces us to look around for a cause, and this cause we are unable to discover without reluctanly yielding to the belief that there are dangerous characters in our midst, and that some, at least, of these many fires must be their work. There is certainly every reason for the exercise of the utmost vigilance on the part both our authorities and of our citizens.—*Wilmington Journal.*

ONE FOR TWELVE.—A person advertises in the Lynchburg Republican for six thousand dollars in Confederate money, for which he offers to pay in gold at the rate of *one for twelve.*

Address of the President to the Army.

ADJ'T AND INSP'R GEN'S OFFICE
RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 10, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 19.

The following address of the President is published for the information of the army.

By order:
(Signed) S. COOPER,
Ad't and Inspector General.

Soldiers of the Armies of the Confederate States!

In the long and bloody war in which your country is engaged, you have achieved many noble triumphs. You have won glorious victories over vastly more numerous hosts.—You have cheerfully borne privations and toil to which you were unused. You have readily submitted to restraints upon your individual will, that the citizen might better perform his duty to the State as a soldier. To all these you have lately added another triumph, the noblest of human conquests—a victory over yourselves.

As the time drew near when you who first entered the service might well have been expected to claim relief from your arduous labors and restoration to the endearments of home, you have heeded only the call of your suffering country. Again you come to tender your services for the public defence—a free offering which only such patriotism as yours could make—a triumph worthy of you and of the cause to which you are devoted.

I would in vain attempt adequately to express the emotions with which I received the testimonials of confidence and regard which you have recently addressed to me. To some of those first received, separate acknowledgments were returned. But it is now apparent that a like generous enthusiasm prevades the whole army, and that the only exception to such magnanimous tender will be of those who, having originally entered for the war, cannot display anew their zeal in the public service. It is, therefore, deemed appropriate, and, it is hoped, will be equally acceptable, to make a general acknowledgment, instead of successive special responses. Would that it were possible to render my thanks to you in person, and in the name of our common country, as well as in my own, while pressing the hand of each war-worn veteran, to recognize his title to our love, gratitude and admiration.

Soldiers! By your will (for you and the people are but one) I have been placed in a position which debars me from sharing your dangers, your sufferings and your privations in the field. With pride and affection my heart has accompanied you in every march; with solicitude it has sought to minister to your every want; with exultation it has marked your every heroic achievement. Yet, never in the toilsome march nor in the weary watch, nor in the desperate assault, have you rendered a service so decisive in results as in this last display of the highest qualities of devotion and self-sacrifice which can adorn the character of the warrior-patriot.

Already the pulse of the whole people beats in unison with yours. Already they compare your spontaneous and unanimous offer of your lives, for the defence of your country, with the halting and reluctant service of the mercenaries who are purchased by the enemy at the price of higher bounties than have hitherto been known in war. Animated by this contrast, they exhibit cheerful confidence and more resolute bearing. Even the murmurs of the weak and timid, who shrink from the trials which make stronger and firmer your noble natures, are shamed into silence by the spectacle which you present. Your brave battle-cry will ring loud and clear through the land of the enemy, as well as our own; will silence the vain-glorious boastings of their corrupt partizans and their pensioned press; and will do justice to the calumny by which they seek to persuade a deluded people that you are ready to purchase dishonorable safety by degrading submission.

Soldiers! The coming spring campaign will open under auspices well calculated to sustain your hopes. Your resolution needed nothing to fortify it. With ranks replenished under the influence of your example, and by the aid of your representatives, who give earnest of their purpose to add, by legislation, largely to your strength, you may welcome the invader with a confidence justified by the memory of past victories. On the other hand, debt, taxation, repetition of heavy drafts, dissensions, occasioned by the strife for power, by the result of the spoils of office, by the thirst for the plunder of the public treasury, and, above all, the consciousness of a bad cause, must tell with fearful force upon the over-strained energies of the enemy. His compaign in 1864 must, from the exhaustion of his resources both in men and money, be far less formidable than those of the last two years, when unimpaired means were used with boundless prodigality, and with results which are suggested by the mention of the glorious names of Shiloh and Perryville, and Murfreesboro' and Chickamauga, and the Chickahominy, and Manassas, and Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville.

Soldiers! Assured success awaits us in our holy struggle for liberty and independence, and for the preservation of all that renders life desirable to honorable men. When that success shall be reached, to you, your country's hope and pride, under Divine Providence, will it be due. The fruits of that success will not be reaped by you alone, but your children and your children's children in long generations to come, will enjoy blessings derived from you that will preserve your memory ever-living, in their hearts.

Citizen-defenders of the homes, the liberties and the altars of the Confederacy! That the God whom we all humbly worship may shield you with his Fatherly care, and preserve you for safe return to the peaceful enjoyment of your friends and the association of those you most love, is the earnest prayer of your Commander-in-Chief.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Richmond, 9th Feb., 1864.

MOBILE.—Gov. Watts, of Ala., has telegraphed to a citizen of Selma, Ala., that Mobile will probably be attacked very soon by the enemy, and as it is desirable that non-combatants should be absent during the siege, it will be incumbent upon the people of Selma to exhibit such hospitality to those of the unfortunate refugees as the intelligence and generosity of all good men and women will dictate under the circumstances.

DEATH OF HON. JAMES B. CLAY.—A telegram from Montreal announces the death of Hon. James B. Clay, ex-minister to Portugal and ex-member of Congress from the Ashland district, Kentucky.

Mr. Clay was the son of Hon. Henry Clay, was born in 1817, and inherited his father's estate, on which he lived, with his mother, until the breaking out of the war. Mr. Clay took the Southern side very warmly, and was arrested by the Lincoln authorities. He subsequently effected his exit from the country, and lived in exile in Canada until his death.

TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

Confederate States Congress.

RICHMOND, Feb. 10.

The House to-day agreed upon the amendments and passed in secret session the Military bill of the Senate and returned the same to the Senate; after which the injunction of secrecy was removed. The principal amendments are these: All between 18 and 45 declared in service in the field during the war; all Provost, Hospital and Conscript service, all guards, agents of quartermasters and commissary Departments, shall be disabled soldiers; and if more be required, the President shall call upon the Governors of States for quotas for such service of men not liable to military service. One Editor to each newspaper established on or before the 11th of October 1862; published regularly since, who was Editor or owner at that time and who is a practical printer. Presidents and Teachers in Colleges and Schools regularly engaged two years previous to the passage of this act, having twenty students. One white man the head of a family of eight white persons dependent on his labor for support. Overseer on each farm with twenty slaves where there is no white adult not liable. President, Superintendent, Auditor, and Treasurer of each Railroad doing military transportation; and such officers, employees and superintendent shall swear that they are necessary to the effective operations of the road, not to exceed one in each mile of action used in military transportation. White officers and negroes in fire companies in the cities; and authority is given the Secretary of War to grant exemptions to farmers when satisfied they will be more useful to the country in raising produce than in the army; but the exemption to cease whenever they shall fail diligently to employ themselves exclusively in the production of grain and provisions, and which are to be sold to Government and non-producers not exceeding schedule price.

The House also again passed the Currency bill and have sent it to the Senate for concurrence.—Every measure of special importance before the House in secret session has been acted on and sent to the Senate.

The Senate is said to be behind the House in its business, and has a night session to-night.

The Senate has passed a bill, that should any cavalry behave badly in the face of the enemy, or are disorderly, or destroy property without authority, they shall be dismounted and placed in the service as infantry; and repeal the law authorizing Partizan Rangers. All Rangers now organized are offered the privilege to volunteer for the war as other soldiers; failing to do which in reasonable time, they are to be dismounted and placed in service as infantry.

RICHMOND, Feb. 10.

One amendment to the military bill adopted by the House, specially excludes dentists from exemption.

RICHMOND, Feb. 11.

The House bill to pay for horses killed or disabled in service, provides that any horse lost or damaged in the service since February 1st, 1861, without fault or negligence of the owner, shall be paid for according to appraised value at the time of loss; also passed a bill to provide for the impressment of meat to supply the army from any supplies in the country, on the express condition that just compensation be made; it provides that the Secretary of War may direct impressments to be made whenever the President may declare it necessary. No persons supply shall be reduced below half the usual quantity for the support of his family and dependents for one year Notice shall be given to the owner of the meat needed, declaring that the quantity required, is an existing necessity, and the price offered, which notice shall be on condition precedent to any impressment. When the owner and the impressing officer cannot agree, on the quantity to be taken it shall be determined and a just compensation ascertained by the local appraisers whose award shall be conclusive evidence on both points.

Evidence that a large number of companies and regiments from each State are re-enlisting for the war was presented in Congress, and appropriate resolutions of thanks were adopted.

From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 10.

About daylight this morning a large force of the enemy, supposed to be 5 to our 1, advanced from Seabrook's Island with rifled pieces and infantry. A skirmish ensued; our pickets on Johnson's Island falling back. The enemy at nine o'clock had advanced one and a-half miles from the Harbor on Johnson's Island. Some few of our men were wounded. Capt. Humphrey was wounded and had his horse shot. No further particulars received.

Only four shots fired at the city since the last report. No change in the fleet.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

CHARLESTON, Feb. 11.

The enemy who advanced on John's Island were driven back on Tuesday evening. Our pickets have resumed their former positions. Eleven shots were fired at the city to-day. No other news of interest.

Recapture of Prisoners.

RICHMOND, Feb. 11.

Eighteen of the officers who escaped from the Libby prison have been recaptured; the rest are at large. None above the rank of Captain recaptured. Gold in New York on the 8th, 158½.

For The Confederate.

From the Army of Northern Virginia.

Messrs. Editors:—The Yankees crossed the river on yesterday, (the 6th,) at Morton's Ford, with a force variously estimated at from three to ten thousand. Quite a brisk fight ensued, and we soon succeeded in driving them back across the river. We captured some prisoners. Our loss was quite small—number not yet known. The rascals burnt ten houses opposite the Ford, last night. All seems quiet this morning.

B. B. GUION,
Manly's Battery.

Feb. 7, 1864.

P. S.—Col. Cabell's battalion, the only artillery on our side, did some very good firing. Nobody hurt in this company.

FEB. 8.—Our loss is one killed, twenty prisoners and ten wounded. We took twenty prisoners, and killed ten who were left on the field. The Yankees are said to have taken over the river a great many of their wounded.

Weather quite cold to-day.

There is a rumor that General Lee intends crossing the river. B. B. G.

What would become of Southern Property--The punishment of "Treason."

The successes of the enemy in the field last year have been of great service to the Confederacy in at least one respect. They have induced the Government at Washington to drop the mask completely, and now we can see plainly the fate in store for us if so great a curse as subjugation were by any chance to overtake us. The Hon. Wm. Whiting, Solicitor of the Federal War Department, whose letter in favor of the entire confiscation of the property of persons within the Confederate lines, without discriminating as to loyalty and disloyalty, has been published, has published a work of more durable form on the "War Powers of the President." This work derives its importance chiefly from the fact that its author is a high official of the Federal Government and that his first letter on the subject has been endorsed and acted upon by that Government. The object, end and aim of the work may be found in the following pithy and far seeing sentence: "The circumstances which the rebellion has forced on the Government are making great and important changes, and among the most important of these is the sale of the lands of the absconding rebels, and the effect which the guilt of treason will have upon the rights of their descendants after the rebellion shall have been suppressed and the Union restored."

Solicitor Whiting, discussing the subject and effect of "bills of attainder," says there are essential characteristics which distinguish them from all other penal statutes. First. "They always inflict the penalty of death upon the offender, or of outlawry, which is equivalent to death." Second. "They are always *ex post facto* laws, being passed after the crime was committed which they are to punish." Third. "They never allow the guilt or innocence of the persons attained to be ascertained by trial, but the guilt is attributed to them by act of Parliament." Fourth. "They always inflict certain penalties, among which were corruption of blood and forfeiture of estate." The essence of attainder was in corruption of blood. Mr. Whiting says:

"Unless a law of Congress shall contain these four characteristics, penalty of death or outlawry, corruption of blood, and the legislative, not judicial, condemnation, embodied in a law, it is not a bill of attainment under the sense of the Constitution." The Constitution provides that no bill of attainder *ex post facto* law shall be passed by Congress; and that no State shall pass any bill of attainder, *ex post facto* law, or law imparing the obligation of contracts." There is, therefore, says Mr. Whiting, "no power in this country to pass any bill of attainder." He says: "In the technical law statutes were called bills of attainder only when they inflicted the penalty of death or outlawry; while statutes which inflicted only forfeitures, fines, imprisonment, and similar punishments, were called bills of pains and penalties." The United States statute of 1790 is as follows: "If any person or persons owing allegiance to the United States of America shall levy a war against them, or shall adhere to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort, within the United States or elsewhere, and shall be thereof convicted, on confession or in open court, or on the testimony of two witnesses to the said overt act, of the treason whereof he shall stand indicted, such person or persons shall be adjudged guilty of treason against the United States, and shall suffer death."

The law passed at the last session of Congress, July, 1862, to meet the case of the present "rebellion," says in section 1st: "Persons committing treason shall suffer one of two punishments: 1. Either death and freedom to his slaves; or 2. Imprisonment not less than five years, fine not less than ten thousand dollars, and freedom of slaves; the fine to be collected out of any personal or real estate except slaves." The second section says: "Inciting rebellion or engaging in it, or aiding those who do so, is punished by imprisonment not more than ten years, fine not more than ten thousand dollars, and liberation of slaves."

Section fifth makes it the duty of the President to cause the seizure of all the property, real and personal, of several classes named, and apply the same to the support of the army.—First. Rebel army and navy officers. Second. Government officers of Confederate States in their national capacity. Third. Confederate State officers. Fourth. United States officers turned traitor officers. Fifth. Any one holding any office or agency, national, State, or municipal, under the rebel Government, &c. Sixth. Persons who own property in loyal States, in Territories, or in the District of Columbia, who shall hereafter assist, aid, or comfort such rebellion.

Section Sixth is the most important portion of the law, and is as follows:—"Any persons within the United States not above named, who are engaged in armed rebellion, or aiding or abetting it, who shall not, within sixty days after proclamation by the President, cease to aid, countenance and abet said rebellion, shall be liable to have all their property, personal and real, siezed by the President, whose duty it shall be to seize and use it or the proceeds thereof. All transfers of such property made more than sixty days after the proclamation, are declared null. The President's Proclamation, in accordance with and founded on the above act, issued July 25, 1862, makes it, as Mr. Whiting says:—"One of the most important acts ever passed by the Congress of the United States."

There is to be a "loyal" religion, or no religion at all, in the subjugated territory, and the people subjugated are *not* to be free to worship the Almighty as they please. The New York Examiner announces that the Secretary of War has given full and formal authority to the American Baptist Home Mission Society to take possession of every abandoned Baptist meeting house within the limits of the insurrectionary district, and of every other Baptist Church edifice now in the hands of the rebels. The Examiner adds: "This great authorization was obtained through the agency of the Home Mission Secretary and Senator Harris, and the Home Mission Board will need pre-eminent wisdom and energy, besides many men and much means, adequately to meet their new responsibilities. The Baptist population of the seceding States is probably larger than that of any other denomination, and hundreds of abandoned Baptist pulpits will be open to loyal Baptist ministers of the North. This is an important movement, and it is to be hoped that every rebel Baptist, (if there are any such,) as well as every abandoned Baptist meeting house, will speedily be restored to loyalty."—*Richmond Dispatch.*

GEN. GILMORE.—The boasted engineer of Yankeedom, the wonderful Gillmore, who the Yankees declared had proved Beauregard a humbug, has taken himself off from Charleston, according to Yankee accounts, to try his engineering skill in some new field. One of their journals says that the siege of Charleston is virtually raised. Who is the humbug now? Gilmore is destined, like McClellon, to sink as low as he once rose high in Yankee favor. How they are gnashing their teeth over the failure of all their prodigious efforts to take Charleston! Noble city! Glorious Beauregard! Poor Gillmore! Ridiculous Yankees!—*Richmond Dispatch*